Data Acceptability Criteria for Conventional Constituents in Water

Sample Type	Objective	Frequency of Analysis	Recommended Control Limits	Recommended Corrective Action
External Calibration				
Calibration Standards (3-5 standards over the expected range of sample target analyte conc., with the lowest conc. Std at or near the MDL).	Full calibration: Establish relationship between instrument response and target analyte conc.	Follow manufacturer's or procedures in specific analytical protocols. A min. 3 point calib.: Each set up, major disruption, and when routine calib check exceeds specific control limits.	Linear regression, r>0.995.	Determine cause and take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Calibration Verification				
Calibration Check Standards (minimum of one mid-range standard prepared independently from initial calibration standards).	Verify calibration.	After initial calibration or recalibration. Every 20 samples.	%Recovery = 80 -120%	Determine cause and take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Method Detection Limit Determination (MDL)				
Spiked matrix samples (analyte-free water samples to which known amounts of target analytes have been added; one spike for each target analyte at 3-***10*** times the estimated MDL).	Establish or confirm MDL for analyte of interest.	Seven replicate analyses prior to use of method. Re-evaluation of MDL annually.	Determined by program manager.	Redetermine MDL.
Accuracy and Precision Assessment				
Reference materials (SRMs or CRMs, covering the range of expected target analyte conc).	Assess method performance (initial method validation and routine accuracy assessment).	Method validation: As many as required to assess accuracy and precision of method before routine analysis of samples. Routine accuracy assessment: one (preferably blind) per 20 samples or one batch.	Measured value <95% confidence intervals, if certified. Otherwise, %Recovery = 80-120%	Determine cause and take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Matrix spikes (field water samples to which known amounts of target analytes have been added: 5 times the concentration of analyte of interest or 10 times MDL).	Assess matrix effects and accuracy (%R) routinely.	One per 20 samples or one per batch, whichever is more frequent.	%Recovery = 80-120% or Control Limits based on 3x the standard deviation of laboratory's actual method recoveries.	Determine cause and take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data. Zero percent recovery requires rejection of all suspect data.
Matrix spike replicates (replicate aliquots of matrix spike samples; 5 times the concentration of analyte of interest or 10 times MDL).	Assess method precision routinely.	One duplicate per 20 samples or one per batch, whichever is more frequent.	RPD <25% for duplicates.	Determine cause, take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate & reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Laboratory Duplicate	Assess method precision	One per 20 samples or one per batch, whichever is more frequent.	RPD <25% for duplicates.	Determine cause, take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate & reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Field Replicate (replicate aliquots of water field samples).	Assess method precision routinely. Assess total variability (i.e., population variability, field or sampling variability, & analytical method variability.)	5% annual rate (5% of total number of field samples per analytical procedure per year, rounded up to nearest whole number).	RPD <25% for duplicates.	Determine cause and take appropriate corrective action. Recalibrate and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.

Data Acceptability Criteria for Conventional Constituents in Water

Sample Type	Objective	Frequency of Analysis	Recommended Control Limits	Recommended Corrective Action
Contamination Assessment				
Laboratory Blanks (method, processing, bottle, reagent).	Assess contamination from equipment, reagents, etc.	One method blank per 20 samples or one per batch, whichever is more frequent. At least one bottle blank per batch. One reagent blank prior to use of a new batch of reagent and whenever method blank exceeds control limits.	Blanks <MDL for target analyte.	Determine cause of problem (e.g., contaminated reagents, equipment), remove sources of contamination, and reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
Field Blanks, Travel Blanks, Equipment Blanks.	Assess contamination from equipment, from air, from surrounding environment, etc.	Water DOC must have field blanks and travel blanks analyzed at 5% rate. All else: random performance evaluation during field audit; field blanks <MDL for analyte of interest. If acceptable performance, no field blanks required until next field audit. If non-acceptable, 5% field blanks must be conducted until next field audit.	Blanks <MDL for target analyte.	Determine cause of problem (e.g., equipment contamination, improper cleaning, exposure to airborne contaminants, etc.), remove sources of contamination, & reanalyze all suspect samples or flag all suspect data.
External QA Assessment				
Accuracy-based performance evaluation samples submitted to new laboratories by SWAMP QA Program.	Initial demonstration of laboratory capability.	Once prior to routine analysis of field samples.	Determined by study manager.	Determine cause of problem and reanalyze sample. Do not begin analysis of field samples until laboratory initial capability is clearly demonstrated.
Mandatory interlaboratory exercises overseen by 3rd party external ("referee") SWAMP QA Program officials for all SWAMP participant laboratories.	Ongoing demonstration of laboratory capability.	One exercise per year.	Determined by study manager.	Determine cause of problem and reanalyze sample. Further corrective action to be determined by QA manager.
Voluntary, but encouraged, participation in NOAA-NIST intercalibration studies & CA-ELAP annual performance evaluations, as appropriate.	Ongoing demonstration of laboratory capability.	One exercise per year.	Determined by study manager.	Determine cause of problem and reanalyze sample. Further corrective action to be determined by QA manager.
General Provisions				
Acceptable Data Set: CCV Recoveries must be within control limits, & either SRM or Spiked Matrix recoveries must also be within control limits.				